

## NEW RECORDS OF COCCIDÆ.

By T. D. A. COCKERELL,

The following records add considerably to the known range of a number of species, while for others new food plants are indicated. Through the agency of man, Coccidæ are being spread far and wide, and it is becoming an urgent necessity to investigate their natural and artificial distribution more thoroughly than we have hitherto done.

**Eriococcus quercus** (*Comst.*).—Guanajuato, Mexico, on an undetermined tree or shrub. Coll. Dr. A. Dugès. New to Mexico. The fourth antennal segment is, in most of the Mexican examples, longer than in those from Florida.

**Ceroplastodes niveus** (*Ckll.*).—Aguas Calientes, Mexico, Jan. 5, 1891. Coll. Prof. H. Osborn. Com. W. Newell. Known hitherto only for the original types collected in 1893 at Montezuma.

**Lecanium imbricatum** *Ckll.*.—Fillmore Cañon, Organ Mts., New Mexico. Coll. Ckll. on *Acacia*. New to New Mexico, and to the Upper Sonoran Zone.

**Lecanium quercitronis** *Fitch.*.—N. Syn. *Kermoides*, Tyrrell. Soledad Cañon, Organ Mts., Aug. 12, 1897, on oak. Coll. J. D. Tinsley. This extends its known range in the Rocky Mts. considerably to the south.

**Lecanium armeniacum** *Craw.*.—Guanajuato, Mexico, on peach. Coll. Dr. A. Dugès and Dr. Jesus Aleman. The scales are just like *L. persicæ*; but the antennæ, sometimes with 7, sometimes with 8 segments, do not agree in the proportions of the segments with those of *persicæ*. I had regarded the insect as a form of *L. persicæ*, but Mr. Pergande protested that it must rather be *armeniacum*; and on further consideration, I must agree with him. It is new to Mexico.

**Vinsonia stellifera** (*Westw.*).—On an orchid from Central America, brought by rail to Los Angeles. Com. Alex. Craw, Jan., 1898. New to Central America.

**Comstockiella sabalis** (*Comst.*), var.—Guadalupe Island, off the coast of Lower California, on fruits of the palm *Erythea edulis* S. Wats. Div. Entom., U. S. Dep. Agric., no. 4933. Dried ♀ ochreous, but when boiled in KHO becoming purplish or even crimson. The largest

and most cephalad lateral bristles (a pair on each side) of the pygidial area are much larger than those figured by Comstock for *sabalis*, being long enough to reach the level of the hind end of the insect. Circumgenital glands: caudolaterals, 10 to 13; mediolaterals, 7 to 8; cephalolaterals 5 to 6. Scales as in *sabalis*. This is the second coccid recorded from Guadalupe I., the other being *Aspidistus rapax* Comst. (Howard, Yearbook Dept. Agric. for 1894, p. 262). No coccid is yet known from the mainland of Lower California.

**Howardia biclavis** (Comst.) and **Aspidistus personatus** Comst.—Both species on the skin of an orange from Colima, Mexico, found by Mr. Craw in the course of his horticultural quarantine work at San Francisco. I was surprised to see *personatus* on an orange; there was only one scale, but it was unmistakable. I had never seen *biclavis* on the fruit before; it commonly occurs on the bark.

**Chionaspis furfurus** Fitch.—Hurley, S. Dakota, “rapidly spreading over certain varieties” of apple trees. Coll. Laura A. Alderman.

**Pseudoparlatoria parlatorioides** (Comst.).—Guanajuato, Mexico, in quantity on peach. Coll. Dr. Jesus Aleman. The food-plant is new, and quite surprising. The specimens represent a slight variety, with the median lobes broad and low, and five groups of circumgenital glands; median of 2, cephalolaterals 11, caudolaterals 9 to 10.

**Parlatoria theæ** var. **viridis** Ckll.—On stems of “*Ilex pedunculata*” (no doubt *Ilex pedunculosa* Miq.) from Japan, quarantined by Mr. Craw at San Francisco. The ♀ has a curious purple color, except the mouth parts and lobes, which are yellowish-brown. The purple turns to green directly the KHO touches it.

**Palatoria proteus** var. **crotonis** (Ckll.).—On *Croton*, I presume under glass, Columbus, Ohio, March, 1896. Coll. Bogue. New to the U. S.

**Aspidistus forbesi** W. G. Johns.—On peach, Auburn, Alabama, Coll. Baker. On *Prunus*, Lake City, Florida, Coll. Quaintance. On *Acer pseudoplatanus*, Reading, Mass., Feb. 24, 1898, a form with paler and rather larger scales. Coll. Kirkland, Com. Cooley. This species is evidently widely distributed.

**Aspidistus tenebricosus** Comst.—In quantity on bark of apple, Auburn, Alabama, Coll. Baker. A new locality and food-plant.

**Aspidistus scutiformis** *Ckll.*—On a *Citrus* fruit from Acapulco, Mexico. Com. Craw, who quarantined it at San Francisco.

**Aspidistus dictyospermi** *Morgan.*—On *Pandanus* in greenhouse, Santa Fé, New Mexico. Coll. Ckll. On *Areca lutescens* in greenhouse, Columbus, Ohio. Coll. J. S. Hine. Also found at Columbus in 1896 by Prof. Bogue.

## NOTES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF TRYPETIDÆ.

By D. W. COQUILLET.

In the Wiener Entomol. Zeitung for 1882, page 192, Osten Sacken states in substance that *Trypeta*, Meigen, 1803, is a synonym of *Trupanea* Guettard, 1756, and of Schrank, 1798. Guettard used the term in a popular sense, and did not refer to any previously described species, nor did he give specific names to any of the species of which he wrote. His paper, therefore, must be regarded as a popular one, which does not in the least affect our binomial nomenclature. Moreover, it appeared two years earlier than the tenth edition of Linne's *Systema Naturæ*, which the majority of naturalists have adopted as the starting point of our nomenclature.

As to *Trupanea* Schrank, Osten Sacken overlooked the fact that this genus appeared in the *third* volume of that author's work, which was published in the year 1803, the same year in which *Trypeta* appeared. In a case of this kind, later writers are at liberty to choose either of the two names; and since *Trypeta* has been very generally adopted in the past, there is no good reason for not following this course.

At the time of treating of our Trypetidæ, Dr. Loew separated them into smaller groups which he sometimes referred to as genera but quite as often as subgenera, and as subgenera they are listed in the Osten Sacken catalogue. By changing some of the species, however, the greater part of the groups proposed by Loew are well worthy of being considered as valid genera.

*Acrotaxa* Loew, is a synonym of *Anastrepha* Schiner, as given in the Osten Sacken catalogue; but the African genus *Leptoxyda*, or *Leptoxys* Macquart, which is also given as a synonym, evidently is not the same genus, owing to the course of the fourth vein. The